REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 1-45 are pending in the application. Claims 1-45 have been rejected.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. §102

The Office Action has rejected claims 1-12 and 15-45 as being anticipated by Grasso, et al. (U.S. Patent 5,892,909, hereafter, "Grasso"). Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection for the following reasons.

Claim 1 relates to a method of helping a user learn to implement an application. Grasso relates to method for distributing information. Claim 1 requires presenting of an annotation page. Claim 1 specifies that each annotation page includes keyword links, annotation links, detail of implementation of the application and explanation of code used in the application. Grasso neither teaches nor suggests "presenting an annotation page including keyword links, annotation links, detail of implementation of the application and explanation of code used in the application." Therefore, it does not anticipate Claim 1.

Grasso relates to a computer application for defining distribution of information to multiple entities. The Office Action contends that Grasso discloses presenting an annotation page that includes one or more annotations descriptive of a source file of a predetermined application at col. 20, lines 25-54 and FIG. 4C. That section and figure discusses a graphical user interface for entering information, which is not an annotation page as specified in the claim. The cited section of Grasso discusses FIG. 4C which shows a graphical user interface comprising various text fields for entering information that is used to define the recipients to whom the information is to be distributed. It only shows a graphical user interface with text fields but no explanation of any code as would be required for an annotation page. Even though the graphical user interface in FIG. 4C shows a caption for the interface and for several text fields, there is no explanation of any code shown (as required by claim 1).

Claims 2-12 and 15-28 depend on claim 1 and are patentable over Grasso for at least the same reasons that claim 1 is patentable over the cited reference.

Claim 29 also requires presenting an annotation page. Claim 29 requires that the annotation page describe a performed application in coordination with performance of the predetermined application. The Office Action does not show how Grasso discloses any of the

attributes of the claimed annotation page. The Office Action rejected claim 29 on the grounds that "it is individually similar in scope as claim 1 above; therefore, rejected under similar rationale." Applicant respectfully contends that a showing of anticipation requires proof that an item of prior art discloses every claimed limitation. Even if claim 1 were anticipated (applicant contends otherwise) similarity of scope and a similar rationale that was not even set forth by the Office Action are not enough to support a prima facie case of anticipation.

Claim 30 requires assembling a global table of contents. The table is based on content in the web-based environment. By contrast the cited part of Grasso relates to a graphical user interface comprising various lists for choosing the type of information that is to be distributed. Col. 20, lines 1-24. That is not the same as having a global table of contents being based on the content in the environment and the Office Action has not shown that it is.

Grasso also fails to teach or suggest a local table of contents as required by claim 30. The Office Action contends that Grasso discloses this element by teaching a variety of graphical user interfaces that for defining information and recipients of the information. This is not the same thing as the claimed local table of contents and the Office Action has not shown that it is.

Claim 31 sets forth a method that requires providing a plurality of predefined interactive examples. Grasso neither teaches nor suggests that feature. The Office Action cites Grasso at col. 34, lines 29-47. That part of Grasso relates to a description of a C++ class, and does not show the claimed "providing an interactive example." The cited part of Grasso provides an explanation of a C++ class object that is used to store, and operate on, information, not an interactive example provided by any computer program.

Claim 32 relates to a computer system comprising an annotation page. As discussed herein Grasso neither teaches nor suggests an annotation page. The claim further provides that different annotations are automatically provided in response to selective execution of a predefined interactive application. No such feature is disclosed or suggested by Grasso. The Office Action merely cites the rejections of claims 1 and 31. Applicant respectfully contends that the Office Action has not made out a prima facie case of anticipation.

Claims 33-44 are directly or indirectly dependent on claim 32 and are not anticipated by Grasso for the reasons discussed above.

Claim 45 claims a web-based computer system comprising a web-browser window. The Office Action contends that Grasso shows this element at col. 24 lines 1-60, and Figs. 12A-12D.

The cited parts of Grasso do not teach or suggest a web-browser that includes a content frame, a framework applet and a table of contents frame as claimed and the Office Action has not shown that it has. Note that the claim requires both a content pane and a table of contents frame and the Office Action contends that Figs. 12A-12D include both, but does not show how this is possible. Therefore the Office Action has not shown anticipation of claim 45.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. §103

The Office Action rejected claims 13 and 14 as unpatentable over Grasso, et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,892,909) in view of Beall et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,169,992 B1). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

Claim 13, which requires performing the predetermined application, comprises sending a common gateway interface request to a web server that launches the application in a window in the web-based environment. The Office Action concedes that Grasso does not disclose the method of sending a common gateway interface request but contends that Beall discloses that feature and that it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of the references "to perform the remote procedure call to be transmitted over the Internet" citing col. 23, lines 5-8. However, the cited portion of Beall does not suggest the desirability of combining a CGI request with the elements of claims 1 and 2. In fact Beall concerns a search engine and does not even discuss an educational program such as that claimed in the present patent application. Therefore, one skilled in the art would not have been motivated to make the claimed combination and thus there has been no prima facie case of obviousness. However, the Office Action contends that Beall et al. teaches this element and that it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify Grasso according to Beall et al. Applicant respectfully submits that claim 13 would not have been obvious in view of the combination of Grasso and Beall et al.

For the foregoing reasons, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of the application, allowance of the pending claims, and that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case.
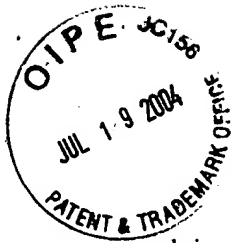
For the foregoing reasons, Applicant respectfully requests allowance of the pending claims and that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case.

Respectfully submitted,

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I hereby certify that this Amendment and Response to Office Action, and any documents referred to as attached therein are being deposited in the U. S. Post Office as first-class mail on this date, July 14, 2004, to the Commissioner for Patents, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

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